NEW YORK HEREIN TURNEY, MARCH L. BOLL WITH SUPPLICALINE.

unit of captain:—Lioutenants & Morgan, of the Eighty-itak; Lowis F. Barney, of the Sixty-oughth; Charles H. Groves, of the Fourth, knos B. Paraons, of the Eighth; James Johnson, of the Seventh; Lowis Seibert, of the First Riffes, and Eli S. Parker, of New York—all of New York State Periments. Theorypings J. H. Chase, of the Six-Eth; Lawis F. Barnoy, of the Sixty-eighth; Charles H. roves, of the Fourth; knos B. Parsons, of the Eighth; mee Johnson, of the Seventh; Lawis Solbert, of the First fifes, and fife, Parker of New York—all of New York ate regiments. Licendamics J. H. Chase, of the Six and hard charles it find, of the Twenty second Masobusetts. Without a New York and Charles it find, of the Twenty second Masobusetts.

Mennsylvania regiments.

wing to be estatunt adjutant generals, with hajor.—William Russell, Eighteenth New York, Raymond, Seventh New Jersey, those continued as assistant quartermasters, of captain.—A. B. Lawrence, Thirteenth; McEntes, Fortstellind, Urah S. Lowe, Nelson, John F. Earnest, Alexander Huil and Charles age, all of New York, George J. Carney, Brown, Heavy E. Sewman, F. M. Norcross, all busetts. Frederick Biggs and William H. Pennsylvania.

MOSBY AGAIN AT WORK. Last night Mosby, with a gang of about forty men,

Alexandria. A force of cavalry was immediately sont in pursuit, but with what result has not been ascertained. regiment New York Volunteers, has been summoned be-

matters connected with the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron during the period of Admiral Dupont's command. Much interest is fest in the testimony to be elicit

THE INDIANA LINCOLN RESOLUTIONS. It is asserted here that the Lincoln resolutions alleged to have been adopted at indianapolis were only an append age to those endorsing Governor Morton, and were only

PROMOTION OF MAJOR SHERBURNE. Major John C. Sherburne, Assistant Adjutant General nd chief of General Martindate's staff, has been commissioned by the Governor of the State of New York Colone of the cavalry regiment known as "Scott's Nine Hun-

## THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

PROTECTION FOR EN GRANTS TO THE PACIFIC. Mr. GRIMES, (rep.) of lows, introduced a bill for the tion of overland emigration to the Pacific, which

CHANGES ASKED FOR IN THE ENROLMENT LAW. lution of the Legislature of Michigan asking changes in the Eurolment law. Reserved to the Military Committee

referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CHANGLER also presented a lengthy petition for niform system for the Ambulance corps. Referred. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LUNATICS.

Mr. Ten Evox, (rep.) or N. J., reported a bill to enable the guardians of lunatics in the States to act in the Dis-trict of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on Judi-ciary.

There are two ingitive slave acts which continue unrepealed on our statute book. The first is dated as far
back as the year 1793; the other was introduced by a
repealed on the statute of south Carolina, in 1850. In
reviewing the relation between slavery and fugitive slave
acts, at the beginning of his report, Mr. Summer says
that "these acts may be viewed as part of the system of
alavery, and, therefore, obnoxious to the judgmean which civilization is accumulating ognisst
this barbarism; or they may be viewed as
independent agencies." "If, in times of peace,"
be continued, "all tugitive slave acts were offensive, as
requiring what both him unity and religion condemn,
they must be still more offensive at this moment, when
clavory, in whose behalf they were made, has risen in
clavory, in whose behalf they were made, has risen in
clavory, in whose behalf they were made, has risen in
clavory, in whose behalf they were made, has risen in
they must be still more offensive at this moment, when
clavory, in whose behalf they were made, has risen in
they must be still more offensive at the summer that summer that the country of
the strong all its fraces or the conflict which it has
madly challenged." In anualling these acts it is the
option of Mr. Summer that congress simply withdraws
as irrational support from slavery. It does nothing
against slavery, but it merely refuses to do anything for
the Regarding the question in its association with the
broader question of universal emancipation, every sectimeet, reason or argument for the latter pleads for the
repoal of these obtraces a attes, seeing how important nal objections to the act are al

is not too much to say that in every section and at every point it is repugnant to admitted principles of constitutional law. Among the most prominent objections to the Fugitive Slave act contained in this report we condense a few —

Frs.—The offensive act, delying the whole law of evi-Pra—The offensive act, desying the whole law of evidence, authorizes a judgment which shall despoil a man of his liberty on or pare testimony by affidavits, without the senction of cross examination.

Second—it practically fennes the writ of habeas corpus, over known as the palishim of the citizen.

Third—Ountary to the declared purposes of the framers of the constitution, it sends the fugitive back "at the gubble organis."

Fourth—Adding meanness to the violation of the constitution, it bribes the commissioner by a double fee to probotice against freedom. If he dooms the man to mayory the roward is ten dollars, but saving him to freedom his doe is live declars.

pronounce against freedom. If he dooms the man to dayory the reward is ten dollars, but saving him to freedom his dole is but dollars, but saving him to freedom his dole is but dollars.

Prith—Exating slavery above the principles of universal justice, these slave at so ordain proceedings against freedom without any reference to lapse of time.

Sinch—The Pogitive Slave law sets aside the direct command of God (Pent 2) the, 15 and 16 vs.)—Thou shalt not dolliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master into thee, he shall dwell with thee, even among you, in that place where he shall choose, in one of the pates where it liketh him best; thou shall not oppress him.

The report then branch—off into a consideration of the ferrible consequences of the fractive Slave act, and gives numerous issiances of broaderies to unfortunate escaping slaves requiring directly from three acts. Of the authors of the Fegitive Slave act, the report speaks in suchors of the Fegitive Slave act, the report speaks in

numerous instances of becoming the unfortunate escaping slaves resulting directly from three acts. Of the authors of the Fugitive Slave act, the report speaks in tenas of general terms, the authors of that act were, in general terms, the authors of that act were, in general terms, the authors of the rebellion.

In conclusion, the rebort says:—Even if this act were strictly constitutional in all resuleds, yet regarding it in its terrible consequences, and in its rebel authors, it is in at the less effective, for from the beginning, it was a actuage to the African race, and a grievance to the whole country—a scandal abroad and a dead weight upon the Union at home: while it was the arch of contrivance of man who at the time were rough at heart and are now in open rebell in des not for multi-form the free takes, and as badge o subjection. Such a statute, these interly unconstitutional in every respect, and interly uniscolivous in all its consequences and influences, while it is popularly obneached, the from the volumes of the law, so that there should be no record of such an abuse and such a shame. Unhappily the statute must always remain in the cancer of our history; but every day of delay in its repeal a hurt of to the national causes and to the national name. Would you put down the rebellion; would you unly you quit you extinguish slavery; above all, would you follow the constitution and establish justice—then repeal this statute at ence."

Inter and establish justice—then repeal this statute at 2000."

THE CONTINUATION OF NOTICE PAYMENTS TO AFER 1.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mars., from the Military Committee, reported a onlesse dimp bounties to Airil 1, as passed by the House. Ar Wilson thought that there was no doubt that we were enlisting men more rapidly than we could provide for them. We were enlisting them at the rate of two thousand er day. If we had to make a draft, it would be a small one to fill the quota of five hundred thousand men. We had over three hundred thousand men airoady inder this call.

Mr. Freempore, (rep.) of Me., objected to have a bill of such importance as the come before us without the recommendation of the Executive and the departments; and if we would legislate without such sanction we should get corradives into treath a moved that the bill be recommitted to the Military summittee.

Mr. Streman, (rep.) of Onlo, thought if the Secretary of War wished this extension of the time for the payment of bounties to such an endorsement.

Mr. Nessurs, (opp.) of Oregon, opposed an extension of the time
Mr. Wilson thought the bill should go to the Senate Finance Committee, but the Military Committee found it in their table this morning, and brought it before the Senate as it came from the House, with the clause extending the payment of bounties to April 1. It would incur an expenditure of thirty mulions of dollars.

Mr. Chann, (rep.) or N. M., thought the bill should be recommitted to the Military Committee.

The bill was recommitted to the Military Committee.

Haroar or The Committee as PREDMEM AND SLAVEAY.

Mr. Commiss, (rep.) of Cal., offered a resolution that ten thousand copies of the report of the Committee on Freedmen and Slavery, with the accompanying bill, be printed for the use of the Senate Referred to the Printing Committee.

The Sounte proceeded to the consideration of the Bill equalizing the pay of soldiers, the quantion being on the pending amendment of Mr. Wilson to theert the word free! before the word "persons" in Mr. Collamer's

ter of the bill; he was not willing to put his man do in the do no Treasury to pay these colored troops money they ask for. We are not in a condition to do this.

Mr. Summer replicate Mr. Fessenden, urging the tice of making the bill retroactive in the cases of a Massachussetts colored troops.

Mr. Summer, from the Committee on Slavery and Freedmen, reported a bill to secure equality in the courts of the United States. Ordered to be printed.

the United States. Ordered to be printed.

THE WHISKEY TAX.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Conference Committee on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Whiskey bill, reported a disagreement. Mr. Sherman said if the Senate would instruct its committee to allow a tax of twenty cents per gailon on liquors on hand on the list of July the bill would not fail. He hoped this would be done. He should bring the subject up and ask a separate vote.

The subject was made the special order for to-merrow at one o'clock.

CONINUATION OF THE DEBATS ON THE BILL TO BRUALIE THE PAY OF SOLDIERS.

The debate on the bill equalizing the pay of soldiers was resumed.

The bill was recommitted.
The benate then, at quarter-past three e'clock, went into executive session.
Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 1864. SECURING HOMESTRADS TO PERSONS IN THE MILITARY SER.

Mr. JULIAN. (rep.) of Ind., introduced a bill to secure to persons in the military and naval service homesteads in confiscated and forfeited estates within insurrectionary INCREASING THE PAY OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Mr. Ross. (opp.) of III., offered a resolution that, in consequence of increased expenses of living and the de-preciation of the value of the national currency, it is the opinion of this House that the compensation of officers nd soldiers of the army and pavy ought to be increase about thirty-three par cent, and that the Committee on Millitary Affairs be instructed to report at an early day a bill carrying out the views of the House as expressed by this resolution.

this resolution.

THE PAYMENT OF DUTIES ON INPORTS.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of lows, introduced a bill that each and every person now indebted, or who may become indebted to the United States prior to the 1st day of July, 1855, on account of duties on imports, may discharge one-tenth of the amount of such indebtedness by payment in logal tender Treasury notes of the United States.

States.

Also a bill providing that the provision of the act of August, 1861, which authorizes a direct tax of twenty millions of dollars shall be suspended until April 1, 1867. Both bills were reterred to the Committee on Ways and

Means.

PROPOSITION TO SET REUEL PRECONERS TO WORK.

Mr. ARNOLD, (rep.) of ill., asked leave to offer a resolution inquiring into the expediency of putting robel prisoners at work, in order that they may earn a livelihood while in our hands.

Mr. Blair, (rep.) of Mo., objected.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

More than an hour was consumed in repealing a joint resolution heretofore passed, authorizing the Clerk of the Bouse to purchase the copyright of Lauman's Directory of Congress.

solution heretofore passed, authorizing the Cierk of the Bouse to purchase the copyright of Lamman's Directory of Congress.

COMMERGIAL INTERCOURSE WITH THE RESELLOUS STATES.

Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., asked leave to introduce a resolution, that the Committee on the Conduct of the War be instructed to inquire and report upon the practical operation and result of the several acts of Congress touching commercial intercourse with the States declared to be in insurrestion against the authority of the government; and the regulations of the Treasury Department established by the Secretary and approved by the President of the United States on the 31st of March and 11th of Sentember, 1853; and of the military orders which have been made from time to time touching such commercial intercourse by generals commanding departments or other officers; also to ascertain and report in what manner the acts, regulations and orders of the military have been executed, and especially whether frauds have been committed or favoritism shown to individuals, districts or localities by any agent or others employed under said act, or by agents acting under the general regulations and orders; and that the committee inquire into all other matters touching all such points which affect the public interest or character of any public servant.

Mr. Blade, free, a of Mo., objected to the intereduction

Mr. BLAIR, (rep.) of Mo., objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. Environ moved a suspension of the rules; but the question was determited in the negative—74 against 47—not two thirds.

tion, which was agreed to, as follows:

YESS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames. Anderson, Askley,
Beldwin of Mass, Baxter, Biair of West Va., Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brown of West Va., A. W. Clark, Cobb, Cole,
Creswell, Davis of Md., Dawes Dixon, Donnelly Driggs,
Dumont, Eckley, Ellot, Furnsworth, Garfield, Grimell,
Hale, Highy, Helmont, Hooper, Horchiss, Hubbard of
Iowa, Hubbard of Coun, Julian, Keiley, Kellong of N. Y.,
Loan, Love Joy, McErick, McCing, McLindo, Miller of N. Y.,
Morchead, Morrill, Morris of N. Y., A. Myers, L. Myers,
Norton, O'Neill of Pa., Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomergy,
Price, Rice of Me., Schenck, Scoleld, Shizanon, Bloan,
Smith, Smithers, Scanding, Starr, Stebbins, Stevens,
Thayer, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Washburne of Hill, WashDurn of Mass., Williams, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge—
75.

NAYS-Messra J. C. Allen, Ancona, Blatr of Mo., Bliss, Brooks, Chanier, Cox. Depison, Eden, Eldridge, Finch, Gan-

Mr. Shives called up the bill. heretofore reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, amendatory of the Loan act of March 3, 1863. He proposed several amend-ments so that it would read as follows:—

Loan act of March 3, 1863. He proposed several amendments so that it would read as follows:—

Secrotor 1.—That in heu of so much of the loan authorized by the act of March 3, 1863 to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding two hundred millions of dollars during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor coupon and registered bonds of the United States, bearing the March 1, 1864.

o any subsequent period, redeemable at the pleasure of the government after any period not less than five years and payable at any period not more than lorty years from date, and of such denominations as may be found expedient, not less than lifty dollars, bearing laterest not exceeding six per cent a year, payable in bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-amunity, and the may deem misst advisable for lawful money or as the may deem misst advisable for lawful money or notes, certification, but the first of the treasury shall not be exceeding the certification of the decidency of the Treasury shall not the necessary expenses of the preparation, issue and disposal of such bonds out of any money of the Treasury shall not exceed one half of one period of the preparation, issue and disposal of such bonds out of any money in the Treasury shall not exceed one half of one period of the preparation, issue and disposal of such bonds out of any money in the Treasury shall not be received to the amount so issued and disposal of such bonds out of any money in the Treasury shall not be reason to be such as a such as

Mr Buocks, (opp.) of N. Y., said the amendment of eleven millions authorized a new loan to that extent; and therefore moved the following amendment —

two bundred millions an advantage of to.

This amendment was disagreed to.
The amendments proposed by Mr. Stevens were adopted, and the bill, as above given, was passed.

CALL ON SECRETARY WILLES FOR INFORMATION RELATIVE TO

Mr. BLAIR, (rep.) of Mo., offered the following resolutions.

Mr. Blairs, (rep.) of Mo., offered the following resolutious:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to communicate to this House, the following information—All his instructions relative to the attack upon Charleston, and all his correspondence with Rear Admiral Dupont, relative to that attack previous to April 7, 1863, and subsequent thereto; and all other information possessed by the department or its bureaus, growing out of that memorahe context, and all the reports of officers and others relative to iron-clad vessels and their adaptability to naval warfare; any order of the Navy Department relative to withdrawing the iron-clads to the Mississippi, or elsewhere; also the telegraphic order of the Navy Department relative to withdrawing the iron-clads to the Mississippi, or elsewhere; also the telegraphic order of the President, dated April 13, 1853, directing Rear Admiral Dupont and General Hunter to take the batteries on Morris and Sulivan Islands; and whether said order was acknowledged and oleved; also, the ledgraphic order, dated April 14, 1853, directing Rear Admiral Dupont and General Hunter to take the batteries on Morris and Sulivan Islands; and whether said order was obeyed; also, the order of the Secretary of the Navy, dated July 6, 1863, directing Rear Admiral Dupont to co operate with General Gillmore, and whether said order was obeyed; and whether such plan was communicated to the department effore it was made, and whether and order previous and success of the Admiral Dupont asked for more troops previous of April 7, 1863, and whether such plan was communicated to the department effore it was made, and whether any order previous manner act against a face; and whether any order previous manner act against an another any suggestions or plans of that officer, or requisitions for more suggestions or plans of that officer, or requisitions for more suggestions or plans of that officer, or requisitions for more suggestions or plans of that officer, or requisitions for more suggestions o

Mr. Stavkes do action.
Mr. Davis, (rep.) of Md., appealed to the gentleman to withdraw his objection.
Mr. Bann said injustice had been done to the Navy Department by the adoption of a provious resolution, and it was but fair that the one he now offered should be

it was but fair that the one he now offered should be agreed to.

Mr. Bravens certainly did not wish to do injustice to any one, and would not insist upon his objection.

Mr. Daves, of Md., inquired whether the resolution overed all the orders.

Mr. Bran replied it covered everything. The Department shrunk from no investigation.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. HOLMAR. (opp.) of Ind., offered a resolution, which was adopted, matturing the Committee on the Ruies to inquire into the expediency of reporting a rule for the establishment of a committee to whom shall be referred all matters relating to the national banks.

ANOTHER PROPOSAL POR PLACE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. LONG, (Opp.) of Ohio, offered a presmble concluding with the following resolution:

That the President of the United States be and he is hereby most carnestly, but respectfully, requested to appoint Franklin Plarce. of New Hampshire; Millard Fillmore, of New York, and Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, and such other persons as the Fresident shall see proper to select, as a manissioners on the part of the United States, who shall a mopowered to meet commissioners of a like number for the confederate States, at such the a. I deplete the west shall not come to a renowal the Union restored by a return of all the States close, and noce and rights under the constitution.

The Dawss. (rop.) of Mass., inquired of Mr. Long whe-

Mr. Daws. (rep.) of Mass., inquired of Mr. Long when Mr. Daws. of substitute Vallandigham for Ewing or Filmore, while has a substitute Vallandigham for Ewing or Filmore, while has a substitute Vallandigham for Ewing or Filmore, while has a substitute Vallandigham for Ewing or Ewing the Policy of William Andrews of William Andrews Vallandigham for Ewing or Ewing for it, many values of the Committee of the National Committee of the

Tras—Resers J. C. a. 'lon, Ancous, Brooks, Coffroth, Dunnison, Eden Eidridge, b. nek, Knapp, Long, McDowell, Miller of Pa., Morrison, C.N., Il of Ohio, Pondletos, Randall of Pa., Engers, Ross, St. S., Strouse, Voorbees and Culton A. White. The mays were ninety-six.

Mr. Schenck, (rep.) of Onio, offered a series of resolu-

The next resolution was read, namely:—
This rebellion should be effectually put down, and to prevent a recurrence of such a rebellion in future, the cause which led to this one must be permanently removed.

The yeas and nays were demanded on the last clause as to the removal of the cause of the rebellion. Mr. J. C. Allen, as his name was called, voled yea, amid excessive laughter. Mr. Alley, of Massanchusetta, voted no. This caused much morriment; but the gentleman directly changed his vote, explaining that he, for the moment, though he was voting right, being opposed to the gentleman from illinois. The House were in most excellent humor, their laughter being loud and prolonged:
Mr. Gox. (opp.) of Ohio, amid the confusion, said:—We on this side vote for the resolution because the causes of the war were abolition and socession, and ought to be removed.

moved.

Mr. Mallory, (opp.) of Ky., said he voted yea for a reason similar to that just assigned by the gentleman from Ohio.

The roll call having been completed, the result was announced as unnimous, viv:—Yeas 125.

The next resolution in the series was read, and is as follows:—

follows—
Resolved. That in the struggle now going on for the eafe ty of our country and free government there is no middle ground on which any good citizen or true parties can stand neutrative or indifference, or anything short of a hearty sup-port of the government, being a crime where the question for well-only like you treason. Mr. Cox offered the following resolution:-

Resolved that the rebellion be and the same is hereby

This was agreed to amid loughter.

Mr. PENDLEION. (Opp.) of Ohio, offered the following: Mr. FRED-EION. (opp.) of Ohio, offered the following:—
Resolved, That, as the sense of this House, the military arrest, without civil warrant, and triat by military commission, without jury, of Clomeat L. Vallandigham, a clinces of Ohio, not in the fand or naval forces of the United States, or in the militar in actual service, by order of Major General Burnside, and his subsequent bandshinent by order of the President, executed by military force, were acts of mere arbitrary power. In palpable violation of the constitution and laws of the United States.

Mr. Washidrans, (rep.) of Ilt., supposed the question had been settled at the last election in Ohio, and moved to lay the resolution on the table. Disagreed to by a vote of 34 to 84.

The resolution was then rejected by a wote of 47 yeas against 76 nays, as follows—
Yasa—Messar, Jaues C. Alien, Ancona, Baldwin of Mich. Brooks. Chandler. Cofroth, Cos. Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Brooks. Chandler. Cofroth, Cos. Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Bidridge, Frik, Ganson, Harding, Harrigkon, Herrick, Holman, Hutchins, Kernan, Knapp, Law, Lous, Marcy, McDowell, McKinney, Miller of Pa., Morrison, Neiben, Noble, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendieton, Radiord, Randall of Pa., Rogers, Ross, Scott, Stebbins, Steels of N. Y. Steels of N. J., Stiles, Straine, Strart, Sweak, Voorhees, Wadsworth: Chilton A. White and Winfield,
Navs—Messars Alley, Allison, Anderson, Arnoid, Balley, Saldwin of Mass., Baxter, Blar of Mo., Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandegoe, A. W. Clark, Freeman Clark, Blay, Cobb, Cole. Cresswell, Davis of Md., Dawes, Denime, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eliot, Farnsworth, Frank, Grinell, Hall, Higby, Hooper, Hotekkiss, Hubbard of lowa, Hubbard of Conn., Jenckes, Julian, Kelly, Kellogg of Mich., Kellogg of N. Y., Loan, Marvin, McBride, McChlerg, Moorbead, Morrill, Morris of N. Y., Amos Myers, Mortoo, O'Neill of Pa., Pasterson, Perham Pomeroy, Price, Randall of Ky., Rice of Mc., Schenck, Rehofield, Shannon, Stoan, Smithers, Star, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Upon, Van Valkenburgh, Washburne of Ill., Washburn of Mass, Whaley, Willow, Mar, Wildom and Woodbridge.

rice Smith, alias Julia Finnell, alias Margaret Tiernev yesterday afternoon met Julia Smith, of No. 63 Mulberry arked her a variety of questions, pretending to be stranger in the city. While in conversation Catharin stranger in the city. While in conversation Catharine managed to abstract a wallet containing nearly five doi-dars from the pecket of Miss Smith. The latter soon discovered her loss, and pursued the suspected woman, and found her on the conner of Baxter and Bayard strees. Being accused of the theft, the woman immediately restored all the stolen money to the owner except one dollar, which was not to be found. Captain Jourdan, of the Sixth precioct, was called, and arrested Catharine, and at once recognized her as a woman recombing returned from States prison, where she had served four years on pasts, worth saxty-eight dollars. Justice Hogan committed the accused to prison for trial.

dev afternoon Captain Jourdan, of the Sixth presinct arrested Peter Heffern, altas Johnson, on a bench war rant, charged with having forfeited his ball. Heffers stands indicted for having committed a grand larceny on

the 23th of December, 1862, and was at that time held to but in the sum of \$5,000 to answer the charge. He then forfeited his buil, and has since been away from the city until within a few days. A Mr. Merritt, who became his buil, was subsequently arrested for perjury, in swaring that he was possessed of real estate to the amount of the buil bond, which proved to be false. Heffern was arraigned before Justice Bowling, at the Tombs, and-committed to prison without buil.

Charles King, alias May, alleged to be a notorious thief, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Captain Journal, on a benefit warrant issued by the Court of General Sessions, where he stands indicted for grand larcony, in stealing \$1,478.30 from Mr. Leenard W. Haskins, by picking his postets at the depot of the Hudson River Ratiroad, in Warren street, on the 2ath of January last. This prisoner is also indiced for picking the pockets of G. Semen, of \$42, on the 11th of April, 1863. Justice Dow ling committed the prisoner to the Tombs without bail.

THE ARREST OF HAMILTON—CORRECTION.

THE ARREST OF HAMILTON—CORRECTION.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE BERALD.

NEW YORK, 1'eb. 28, 1864.

Your reporter, in speaking of the arrest of flamsite in to-day's issue, makes me "totimately" acquainted with that individual. You will permit me to say that the ad was a waiter at the hotel at which I lived when in Montreal, and that, a ter my return here, induced him penuless, I provided him a situation. This is the extent of our intimacy. I arrested the fellow myself, and had him in custody at least five minutes before the officer made his appearance.

FREDERICK MAY.

TWELFTS ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE NEW YORK OFTHALMIC SCHOOL,—Yesterday evening the twelfth annual commencement of this institution was held at the chapel of the New York University. The lecture room was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. Rev. Dr. Auderson opened the proceedings with prayer. Solomon Jenner, Seq., A. M., made the introductory address. Dr. Garish read out the names of the following graduates—C. D. Woodruff, J. H. Dodson, M. D., Abner startin, M. D.; A. E. Carrier, W. C. Osterloh, M. D.; Dr. C. M. Wight, United States Army; Geo. Palmer, Wun. W. Gardiner, M. D.; E. V. Kendig, Joseph Bennison, S. W. Burna, John W. Long, David Brekes, A. B.; John F. Nagle, Jesse L. Morril, Geo. G. Needham, A. B.; J. Serrigg Underwood, M. D.; E. P. Miller, M. D.; John H. Harris, W. E. J. Smith, D. A. Holden, M. D. The following students passed the best examination:—J. Sprigg Underwood, M. D.; David P. Brekes, A. B.; Geo. G. Needham, A. B. During the proceedings some excellent pieces of music were discoursed. Mr. George G. Needham made the valeductory address, which was very ably performed, and during which he was very much applanded. The benediction having been pronounced, the company separated.

COMPLIMENTARY HOP AT THE MATROPOLITAN. -The boarders of the Metropolitan Hotel gave a hop last evening in dred and fifty guests participated in the festivities, and the affair, under the able management of the Messra Leland, was nighly successful.

A New Gas.-Some experiments on a new kind of gas were made last evening in the presence of a number of prominent gentlemen, including ex Mayor Opdyke and Aldermen Chipp and Long, at the residence of Addermen Chipp and Long, at the residence of Dr. Elmer, in West Iwensy-eighth street. It is intended to be used by the People's Gaslight Company, to whom a franchise was granted by the Common Council on the 19th of October last, and approved by the Mayor on the 30th of the same month. According to the patenties's showing, a saving of fully fifty per cent will be effected by adopting his system of gas making. It diners from the one now in use in the chemical more than in the mechanical part of the system. When lighted the fame was large, brilliant and sleady, and the experiments gave great satisfaction to the large number of scientific gouldemen present.

The Lighter Famerra.—We are requested to state that had

number of scientific goatlemen present.

THE ITALIAN FRIGATE.—We are requested to stale that had the officers of the Italian frigate Re Galantuemo been aware of the fact that the 22d of February was the anniversary of the birthday of our great Washington, they would have fired a saints; or, in sace they had been in such a position that this was not bossible, would have decked out the vessel with Lags as a mark of respect and sympathy for the people of this country.

FARING IN THE CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS.—By an advertisement in yesterday's Hange, at it will have been used that the

ment in yesterday's HERALD, it will have been seen that the Consul General of Portugal calls a meeting of Portugal calls a meeting of Portugals residents in this city, and all others interested, at 33 Broad street, for to-morrow. This meeting is intended to raise funds to relieve the wants of the people of the Caps de Verde, Islands, who are now audering starvation from the fauluse of their crops, which is a periodical calamity in those islands.

SUPREME COURT—CROURT—Part 1—Adjourne; without day. Part 2, 73 Duano street.—Nos, 534, 12°6, 904, 688, 631, 986, 1189, 618, 620, 600, 273, 372, 10,68, 1869, 424, 1465, 574, 1208, 360, 1583.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

The Recent Operations in Georgia, Mississippi and East Tennessee.

SHARP FIGHTING IN THE SOUTHWEST

Rebel Opinions of Gen. Grant's Movements.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CHARLESTON.

The Last Hours of the Rebel Congress.

The Fight at Tunnel Hill, Ga.

Darron, Ga., Feb. 24, 1864.

Our samy is in ine of battle at Tunnel Hill. There was a sharp engagement yesterday between Claytop's brigad and the ensemy leating Balf the day. Wolford's cavelry batked by a regiment of infantry, attacked our tine, aware repuised three times. A bundred Venkee saddle were emptied in the first assault. Our ten inch rifle Parrett did great execution. Our cavelry and two infantry brigades of Yankees are at Lafayette.

BROOND DESPATUR.

DATON, Fob. 25—P. M.

There has been been artiflery skirmishing along the

There has been been artifiery skirmishing along the times all day, with occasional volleys of muskerty. Both sides are evidently managenering for position. Casualties

The enemy have disappeared from our front, retreasing towards (hattanoga. Wheeler is in pursuit. A despatch from him, three miles this side of Ringgold, announces the capture of several prisoners. The Yankoe force is commanded by General Palmer.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb 22.]
Official despatches received yesterday from Generope state that the enemy had made no advance from leridian, and was supposed to be awaiting cavalry:

Meridian, and was supposed to be awaiting cavalry remorecenests.

It is conjectured that reinforcements to Sherman's column are on the way from Corinth.

General Beauregard telegraphed yesterday that the enemy was making a demonstration in heavy force against General Finnegan, at Lake City; Florida. It is probable that the Yankees are attempting to get quasipossession of the State for political purposes and the prestige of the next election.

There appears yet to be considerable doubt of the intentions of the movement of the enemy in Mississippi, and it is variously interpreted as a strategic policy or a count de guerre. There are no certain signs as yet that Mobile is the object of this movement. On the contrary, there are now some strong reasons to believe to the contrary.

Mobile is the object of this movement. On the contrary, there are now some strong reasons to believe to the contrary.

If Grant expects to defeat Johnston, then such an event would leave Georgia and Alabama open to him, and the consequence would be that Mobile would fall without a struggle. The fate of this city is involved in the affair of Grant and Johnston, and the enemy would naturally await the resolution of that crisis rather than incur a needless hazard in attacking Mobile at this time.

It may be that the object of Sherman is only the uninterrupted possession of the railroad from New Orleans to Memphis, to secure which it would be necessary to drive our forces back into Eastern Mississippi river there is a large belt of cotton growing country; and, while securing this, the enemy would at the same time protect the navigation of the Mississippi from interruptions of our troops on this side of the river. He would, also, by such a movement, secure a new base from which to commence operations in the spring.

It would be extremely hazardous for Sherman to leave the Mississippi river many miles in his rear; and it would be still more hazardous to attempt his reinforcement from North Alabama, as any column moving from there would leave General Johnston on its flank and rear.

These are speculations which the enemy will soon determine for us. The movements in the Southwest are evidently on a large scale, and are not likely to progress to their termination without an important battle.

Fighting in Mississippi.

Starkavalla, Miss., Feb. 22, 1864.

There was heavy fighting all day yesterday at Pautotoc. We killed forty and captured over one hundred of
the enemy. Our loss is not known. Colonel Forrest is
killed. Colonels Barksdale and bicCulloch are badly
wounded. The battle closed by a charge from the enemy's cavairy, which was repulsed.

A special to the Appeal, dated Artesia, Miss. February
25, savs the Yankees bad left Pontotoc. Gholson, following, had routed and scattered the enemy. Colonel Forrest
had two horses killed under him, and killed two Yankees
with his sabre. We lost as many officers as men killed.

Sherman's advance has reached Pearl river.

For reasons which is yould be imprudent to discisse at present, General Longstreet has withdrawn his forces to \_\_\_\_\_. The movement was made quiestly, and without interruption from the enemy, who has not crossed the Holston as yet. Major General Buckner has been assigned to the command of Hood's division. Major General Ransom takes command of all the cavality of this

GREENVILLE, Feb. 27, 1864.

General Jones captured two bundred and fifty of the many and thirteen negroes five miles east of Cumber-sea Can.

On Thursday, the 26th, the enemy fell back two miles, and will not probably make a stand this side of the Chickemauga. All signs of a general engagement have failed.

One hundred and forty six shots were fired at the city during the last twenty-four hours. The enemy are erect-ing a battery on Dixon's Island, commanding Schoone A Yankee picket boat, containing au officer and five men, were captured last night. The onemy continue to shall the city. One hundred shells were thrown at the city yesterday.

The War News. (From the Richmood Examiner, Feb. 27.

An official despatch was received by the President from General Johnston yesterday, stating that the every was skirmishing all along his lines northeast from Daiton. It is not doubted that the enemy is making a general ad-

vance in Georgia.

CHARLESTON.

General Benuregard telegraphs that all is quiet in his

General Benursgard telegraphs that all is quiet in his department.

PLORIDA.

There are no details of the victory of General Finnegan. Our freeent success in Florida has so far resolved in our favor what was a most important crisis in that part of the Comederacy. The enound had a sudden landing at sacksouthle, he had penetrated due to the interior, and he had succeeded, without opposition, in advancing to width a few miles of Lake City. His progress was cheched in the late battle. At last accounts he was retiring towards Baldwin. General Finnegan appears to be resolved to drive the enemy Sack to his ships. He has published an appeal to the people of Florida to combine themselves into adicient military organizations of mounted treops, if they have horses, and of infantry, if they have not, and report to him for temporary military service with such arms and equipments as they have.

MOBILE.

Now that Shorman's force is dispersed or withdrawn, mere appears to be but little survively as to snything Farragut may accomplish with his feet off Mobile He would find it very difficult to get his vessels through the shallow waters of the passes and the fords. The Mobile Register remarks:—"Hartford frigates and his Monitors can have no place in the picture, and we have nessenby set for his smaller crafts. He must come be either best confederate troops, behind the best and strongest works that have been erected in the South."

General Bragg's New Position.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 23.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DETICE, }
RICEBOND, Va., Feb. 24, 1864.

General Braxton Bragg is assigned to duty at the seat of government, and, under the direction of the President, is charged with the conduct of military operations in the armies of the confederacy. By order.

S. COOPER, Adjutant and inspector General.

Marshal Kane in Richmond.

The Richmond Seancher of Sebruary 22 says—It afferds us pleasure to chronicle the arrival in Richmond of Comel George P. Kane, lite of Bailtimere, whose name has, at various times since the war began, been presented to the Southern public under the title of Marshal Kane, there of the Baltimore Police Department in 1861, and one of the numerous distinguished clizzens of that city committed to a Northern bastlie by a tap of Soward's "boil" and a nod of the despot Limcoln.

Marshal Kane ame direct from Canada (where he had been for some months atding the Confederate cause) wis Halifax, Nassau and a Confederate port, which he renched soverni days since in the Confederate steamer Advance, successfully cloting the blockaders that swarm the coast. He arrived in this city yesterday morning, from Petersburg, and is quartered at the American Hotel.

Marshal Kane, we believe, comes amongst us already commissioned a colonel in the Confederate service, which to throw the weight of his influence into the scales of Southern independence. He is one of nature's nobsense, whom to command," and his masse is second to nose in popularity with the fighting element of his nature State, now scattered throughout the South. We trust his mission will be to gather and coagulate, this soutered material into a regiment or brigade of invincibles, who shall lead the van when again, the Potomaq is grossed and

Maryland redcomed from the bool of the oppressor, if she

The Least Hours of the Rebel Congress.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 22]

The last hours of Courress, which deceared at the Capitol on Thursday, at tweive o'clock, was not the calm and tranquit consciousness of a life well spent and good deeds done. The body writhed in the throes of expiring debates on Wednesday night, over a bill to repeal the section of the Military bill relative to farmers. Members, whose saods of political life were fast running out, deserved themselves of their last speeches, and fell back apechioss into sents that were soon to know them no more forever. Others, conscious of the approach of their last hours, set their desks in order and cleared their political house of old; bills, losse stationery, &c., each administering upon his own estate.

Chartey Hunt (the "brevet major"), of "Our House," was the gastronemic and spiritual undertaker on the occasion, and served up, in an ante room, the last supper of doomed members, who colored their grief in slices of boued turkey and bumpers of French brandy. The scene was affecting indeed, and cannot be described in this brief obstuary notice. Requiescal in page.

## MILITARY AFFAIRS.

General Ledlie's Veteran New York Bri gade-Their Arrival in the City. on of General Lodie's veteran brigade arriv bere on Sunday evening on the steamer Cumbria, (carrying the battle flag of the general commanding), the traus ports Promethous and New Jersey, from Norfolk, Va. via Fortress Monroe, for the purpose of a re-organization and recruitment, consisting of the following regiments Eighty-first, Ninety-sixth and Ninety-eighth New York Volunteers, numbering 1,125 officers and men, and through the exertions of tueir present brigade com-Major General Butler, commanding Department of Virgimia and North Carolina, consented to their leaving as

pulsade North Carolina, consented to their leaving as a brigade, being the first veteran brigade which has as a bridy returned from the field. We trust they will receive as warms a reception from our military authorities as their bravery cutiles them to: Below we give a seator of staff and regimental commanders:—

Brigadier General J. H. Ledlie.

Captain R. A. Francis, A. A. Inspector General Licoteonut G. W. Ledlie, A. E. A. General Licoteonut G. W. Ledlie, A. C. A. General Licoteonut S. B. Tobey, A. A. Quartermeaster.

Licoteonut F. E. Fisher, Senior A. D. C.

Eleutenant Ford. Bemara, Ordinance Officer,

Eleutenant Ford. Bemara, Ordinance Officer,

Eleutenant Ford. Bemare, Ordenance Observations.

BIOHTY-FIRST NEW YORK VOLUMERERS.
Column, J. J. DeForest.
Lieut. Col., J. R. Reniston.
Adjustant, J. E. Milletts.
Quartermaster, S. S. De For

Colomol, J. J. DeForest.
Lists. Col., J. B. Roulston.
Major, D. B. White.

Surgoen, W. H. Rice.

The Eighty first New York Volunteers was recruited in the counters of Oswege and Onoida in the fail of 1861, and left the State early in March. 1862, under Colone Edwin Rose. On the lat of April disembarked at Fources Monroe for the peninaular empajon. At the siege of Yowtown B performed picket duty opposite Whee's Mil's; was astable bestle of Seven Pines, in which engagement Major MoAnobly and one hundred and thirty six men were killed in reserve during the battle of Majorer of the head at important position for two hears unsupported. It was itseld in reserve during the battle of Major General Tester's command, and ascompanion of the April Moro, and others at Earticon's Landing performed outpost and picket daty. In December, 1802, joined Major General Foster's command, and ascompanion the expectition to South Carolina during the summer of 1863. Was divided in three detachments, one in Fort Macon, and others at leastfort and Morehead, M. C. In November last was sent to Northwest Landing, Va., where, under its present brigate command, it has been successful in breaking up smugging. The regiment is now commended by Col. DeForest.

NINEW-SIXM NEW WORK VOLUNTERES.

Participated by Col.

NINDTY-SIXTSI NEW TORK VOLUNTEERS.
Calonel, R. M. Cullen, Elest. Colonel, J. Moffit.
Major, H. J. Pierce: Surgeou, Daviguon.
Casplain, — Adjutant, Veigera.
Quariermaster, McCarthy.
The Ninety sixth New York Volunteers were organized at Plattsburg, N. Y., in 1861, under Col. Fairman. They participated mythe siege of Yorkkown, under Lieut. Col.
Gray; and on Blay 5, 1862, were engaged in the battle of Williamsburg; May 21, bad a skiewish at Chickanominy river, near the railroad bridge, and were in the advance from Bottom's bridge towards Richmond; May 25, Major J. E. Kelley was killed fichting brawly, he being in command; May 31, were in the battle of Fair Oaks; June 30, were engaged at White Oak Swamp and all the skirmsbes thoreatter; December 14, were in the battle of Wiltehall, N. C., and, December 17, were in the battle of Goldsboro, N. C.

C., and, December 17, were in the battle of Goldsboro, S. N. C.

NINETY-EIGHTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.
Lieut. Colonel, F. F. Wead. Major, G. H. Clark.
Surgeon, J. J. Van Reusselaer. Quartermaster, G. P. Case.
Adjutant, D. H. Stanton.

The Ninety-eighth New York Volunteers were organized in 1851 by Ch. Dutton, in Wayne sand Fracklin counties, and served ducing the paniosular catapaign. This regiment was also at the steeps of Yorktown. It formed the advanced guard of the Feerth corps in the preliminary occupation of Seven-Pines, and suffered very severely at Fair Oaks, and were engaged in the battles of the menorable seven days. At Harrison's Landing Col. Durkee succeded to the command of the regiment, Col. Dutkon dying. It was stationed as Yorktown until December, 1862, when it was sent to North Carolina, and accoraginated to the resigned to North Carolina, and accoraginated the Footer expedition to South Carolina. Here Col. Durkoe resigned and Lieut. Col. F. F. Wead took command, and still retains it. During the summer of 1863 the regiment took part in guarding the outposts in North Carolina, since which time has been stationed at Purgo Landing, in Princess-Anne county, Va., under General Ludille, where it has performed important service in capturing guerillas, with which this section of the country is infosted; it also captured the important mail which has aided General Sutter on much in box important arrests in Norfolk and Portsmeuth, Va.

The Fifty sixth New York Voluntoers, known as the Tenta Legion, commanded by Colonel Van Wyck, has resolisted, and will shortly arrive in this city from the De pariment of the South. They were through all the battles of the peninsula and North Carolina, in the fight of July 16 on James Island, and at the siege of Charleston. When they came out, the Sons of Orange and Sullivan in New York city presented the regiment with colors, and as they return through New York they propose to return to the Sons the bullet ridden banner, which has waved in sight of Richmond and Charleston.

FATALLY BURBED .- Coroner Wildey yesterday held an inquest at 151 Stanton street, on the body of Peter Bitz, a child, two and a half years of age, who died from the effects of burns received in consequence of his clothes accidentally taking fire on Saturday last. While Mrs. Bitz was temporarily absent from the room dectased ventured to near the grats, and his clothes took fire, When discovered seen afterwards the child's ctothes were nearly burned from his body.

Mr. Thomas Tileston, of the firm of Spofford & Tileston, died suddenly at his residence in this city yesterday, of lisease of the beart. He was born in Boston, August 13,

1793, and was therefore nearly seventy-one years of age He commenced "life for bimselt" by learning the print ing business, and was known as an excellent compositor. He was for some time-the editor of the Merrimas Intelligencer, published at Havornill, Mass., but finally connected himself with Mr. Spofford, in the shipping business, which firm has been well known for many years as one of the heaviest houses in this cay. He was a leading and active member of the Chamber of Coramerce, Chairman of the Clearing House Association and President of the

Death of Mr. Paul R. George. Mr. Paul St George, formerly Navy Agent in New York, under John Tyler's administration, and well known as a democratic coliticism of New Hampebire, died on

Genii were Bottled Up in Ancient times, tis said, and surely a spirit of fragrance is imprisonal mevers flacon charged with the Extract of the Night Blooming Greens, and spreads its wings upon the are entrailing the sense whenever one of the cryania cytickers is opened. PHALON & SON, 517 Broadway. Soid by all

Official Drawings or Mursay, Eddy & Co.'s Scatteet State Lottery.

ENSTITUTE OF A THE CLASS 197-Page 29, 1564.

40, 35, 04, 63, 11, 62, 2, 65, 19, 50, 66, 7, 5.

ESSTUCKY, CLASS 195-Pcc, 22, 1864.

61, 7, 34, 64, 35, 16, 14, 44, 51, 45, 56, 46, 60, 53.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing.

EURRAE, EDGY & CO.

Covingion, Sp. Official Drawings of the Shelby College Lotter of Kentucky. Extra[Class 101—Feb. 39, 1864. 14, 53, 20, 71, 72, 35, 49, 50, 30, 60, 66, 45, 58, Class 102—Feb. 29, 1864. 56, 75, 30, 49, 12, 64, 38, 37, 32, 58, 14, 28, 19, 76. Circulars scool by addressing Z. SIMMONS & CO., Certagaton Ky.

Official Drawings of the Library Association Company's Lotters of Kentucky, 29, 1864.
78, 21, 10 43, 70, 22, 16, 16, 75, 72, 34, 25, 77.
CLASS 69-Peb. 39, 1864.
37, 30, 14, 6, 1, 23, 72, 24, 60, 71, 51, 61, 76, 62.
Crestars sent by addressing
FRANCE, ELLIS 4 00, Managers, Covingson, Ky.

Messrs. Simmons, Rogers & Co. are witherized to receive deposits and make collections on our ground. Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotte-ries and information given. GALLAGHER & BRNJAMIN, Brokers, 310 Chestnot street, Philadelphia.

Prizes Cashed in All Legal Lotterles.— Information given & cont. J. B. CLAYTON & CO., 10 Wall street, N. T. Prizes Cashed and Information Pur-sished in all legalized lutteres.

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Royal Havana Lottery.—30 Per Cont premium paid for pridse. Information furnished. Highest rates poid for Doubboons and all kinds of Gold and Salver. Taylor & Go., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York. Lottery Tlearts Onshed in all Legal, and Lotter, A Information given. JOSEPH BATES.
Broker, II Wall speck, room No. 1.

MAILS FOR EUROPE

The Campaign in Florida—The Sherman Expedition-The Armies of Virginia and Tennessee-The Escaped Union Mexico, Cuba, &c., &c.

The Cunard mail steamship Africa, Captain Anderson will leave Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool The mails for Europe will close in this city at a quarter

tain Details of the Operations in Florida, with an Account of the Defeat of the Union Forces at Offsitee; the Details of the Battle and Capture of Tunnel Hill, Co.: In Union Prisoners -- Account of the Capture and Placts of Colonel Streight from the Libby Prison; Late and Inforand all other intelligence of the past week. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, ave

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has a new combination of principles user before applied to
a trus, and is so constructed as to radically circ supture.
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All Demons of Headuche, Toothache Neuralgia, Catarra or Wesk Nerves are speedily and por manently expelled. Use WOLCOTT'S Instant Fain Assis-litator. Sold everywhere. Brown's Bronchiat Troches or Cough

Lozenges, cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Inflience, or and Irritation or Encourse of the Throat

Rev. DANIEL WESE, New York. "The Troches are a staff of life to me." Prof. EDWARD NORTH,

President Hamilton College, Chinton, N. Y. "B simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c." Dr. G. P. BIGEBOW, Bost

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Preservers, to atrengthen and improve the sight of old an roung, by day and night, without pain or failure. Highly commended by the medical faculty. SEMMONS: Declars Opticiae, 859% Broadway, opposite Bond street. Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Natis, Em-larged Joints and all diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACISABIE, Sur-geon Chropodist, 750 Broadway. Chaps, Chafes, Pimples, Eruptions, sairheum, ileah worms Ac., cured by GOURAUDS Italian Medicated Soap, at his new depot, 453 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig Depot, wholesale and retall-No. 6 Actor House The dye oppited by skilful artists. Deafness. Blindness and all Defects

Dr. Hunter's Discovery-A Botanic Er tract and Roos Tincture—cures eruptions of the akin, ulcers of the throat nose and tegs, and the most poisonous impurities of the blood. No. 3 Division street, R. T., since 135% Right separate rooms and private entrance. Book gratis. Bowned of bogue Dr. Hunters, the city is full of knews, up to creek rick to not the doctor of his great reputation as a suited sad reliable physicion. He has no other offers

Grover & Baker's Highest Promium Gourand's Poudre Subtile Upronts Hair rom low foreheads or any part of the body. Warranted the its new depot, 455 Broadway.

G. Saunders' Motalise Tables Raus Strop—The oldest had more approved Strop now in use, ha ing been before the public for the last forty years. Can i had, wholesale and mull, of the sabseribers, J. A. S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Asion House.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restor Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restor Hoyt's Hawatha Hair Restor Hoye's Hiswastha Hair Restorative,
Hoye's Hiswastha Hair Restorative,
Hoye's Hiswaffa Hair Restorative,
Hoye's Hiswaffa Hair Restorative,
Hoye's Hawaffa Hair Restorative,
Hoye's Hawaffa Hair Restorative,
Hoye's Hawaffa Hair Restorative,
Hoye's Hawaffa Hair Restorative,
the standard preparation for the hair warranted in all of investore faded and gray hair and whakers to their origination, prevents the hair from foling out, makes hard soft and dity, to as easily used as any hair dressing,
entirely overcomes effects of periods use of preparational manners and the standard containing and the standard containing and the standard containing the standard containing of the standard containing the sta

Japonies of the Sectete Hygienique toe e Hair. Price Sic. and \$1. 115 Chambers street.

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tare now ready for market, and all these ladies and gent reen who have been using them, and who are anxious to a tain more for themselves and friends, can do so by calling a

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The Elegant Spring Style of Gentle-mon's Dress Hats now ready at GRZEN'S, 148 Nassan street. The very best quality \$4 50. Dress and Soft Hats of our own manufacture. The Vinnigre de Tollette of the Societe Ingenime de New York, 75c, and \$1 50. 115 Chambers

"Wait a Little Longer."—In a few basef days Knox will startle the public and delicht his cus-tomers by the introduction of his spring, says of Hat. It will be novel, for Knox designed it. Sasutiful, becoming, reasonable and stylish, for Knox with a proper apprecia-tion of his calling, invests all his fabrics with these qualities. To burg a Hat that will at ence please and satisfy you, visit KNOX, 712 Broadway.

Magnotia Philocome and Hutle Philo MME B. FOLLETS UNIVERSAL

> AND HAIR DEESSING

ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY.

The Next Evesident.—Who is the Ceming man' all agree that the country at present needs a lack-sen. Both political parties agree as to that, and have been looking around so the man; and the nearest to him I find it as a present at the array. Be has been in some of the house, and the nearest to him I find it as a present at the array. Be has been in some of the house, and he has in every case been prompt, but his rule has been with the ability none can accept that the array has been with the ability none can accept that the array has been with the ability none can accept that the array has been with the ability none can accept that the array has been with the ability none can accept that the array has been and to compail reaccept will fitted for these war times, and to compail France to leave this soil and England to pay for her principles, as the man most letted to wear the mante of Andrew Jackson. That man it Major General Benjamin F. Bridge.

New York, Feb. 26, 1864.

Trasses, Elastic Stockings, &c. - Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure from office only at So. 2 Versy street Dady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees, Hair Bye, Hair Dyeing and Moldavia Cream, for beautifying the Hair, at W. L. BACHRLOR'S, 16 Bond street.

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